

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SHERMAN DIVISION

STRIKE 3 HOLDINGS, LLC v.	§ § §	
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 104.187.253.250	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-155-SDJ LEAD CASE
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 72.180.46.138	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-156-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 47.186.106.79	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-157-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 47.186.121.2	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-158-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 47.189.20.151	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-159-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 97.99.244.198	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-162-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 68.22.245.218	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-163-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 47.187.172.109	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-164-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 47.189.52.173	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-165-SDJ
JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 35.134.116.114	§ § §	CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-166-SDJ

JOHN DOE, SUBSCRIBER
ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS
47.189.58.109

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CIVIL NO. 4:22-CV-167-SDJ

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Before the Court are various motions filed in the consolidated member cases before consolidation under the lead case, No. 4:22-CV-155-SDJ. Each of these motions is styled as Plaintiff Strike 3 Holdings, LLC's Motion for Leave to Serve a Third-Party Subpoena Prior to a Rule 26(f) Conference. Each motion seeks the same basic relief: an order granting leave to serve the various John Doe Defendants' internet service providers (ISPs)¹ in order to ascertain the identities of the John Does who, as of now, are identifiable only by their IP addresses. After reviewing the motions and the applicable law, the Court **GRANTS** the motions.

I. BACKGROUND

Strike 3 alleges that it owns the copyright for a number of adult films produced by Strike 3 and distributed via its streaming websites and DVDs. Strike 3 also alleges that each of the consolidated John Does has used the BitTorrent protocol² to download Strike 3's films and redistribute those films to others without Strike 3's permission,

¹ Strike 3 asserts that the relevant ISP for No. 4:22-CV-155 is AT&T U-Verse; the relevant ISP for No. 4:22-CV-163 is AT&T Internet Services; the relevant ISP for Nos. 4:22-CV-156, -162, and -166 is Spectrum; and the relevant ISP for Nos. 4:22-CV-157, -158, -159, -164, -165, and -167 is Frontier Communications. For the purposes of this order, the Court will refer to them in the plural "ISPs."

² BitTorrent refers to "[a] proprietary name for: a peer-to-peer file transfer protocol for sharing large amounts of data over the Internet, in which each part of a file downloaded by a user is transferred to other users in turn" or "a software client which transfers files using this protocol." OXFORD ENG. DICTIONARY (3d ed. 2012).

thereby infringing Strike 3's copyrights. The number of films allegedly downloaded by each John Doe ranges from 39 at the fewest to 155 at the most.

Strike 3 further alleges that, using software that it developed, it has scanned and detected digital media files found online that consist of infringing copies of Strike 3's copyrighted films and, according to Strike 3, those copyright-infringing digital-media files were uploaded by the various John Does as identified by their IP addresses. Now Strike 3 wishes to uncover the identities of the John Does so that they may be served with process in these actions. To do so, Strike 3 asserts that it must be permitted to issue to the John Does' ISPs non-party subpoenas requesting the John Does' identifying information.

II. LEGAL STANDARDS

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(d)(1) provides that a party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have a conference except in proceedings preempted by Rule 26(a)(1)(B) or when authorized by the Federal Rules, by stipulation, or by court order. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(d)(1). Although the Federal Rules do not provide an exact standard for a court's granting such authorization, several other federal courts within the Fifth Circuit, including the Eastern District of Texas, have used a "good cause" standard to determine whether a party is entitled to early discovery. *See, e.g., Huawei Techs. Co. v. Yiren Huang*, No. 4:17-CV-893, 2018 WL 10127086, at *1 (E.D. Tex. Feb. 13, 2018); *Combat Zone Corp. v. Does 1–2*, No. 2:12-CV-00509, 2012 WL 6684711, at *1 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 21, 2012); *Ensor v. Does 1–15*, No. A-19-CV-00625, 2019 WL 4648486, at *1 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 23, 2019); *Greenthal v.*

Joyce, No. 4:16-CV-41, 2016 WL 362312, at *1 (S.D. Tex. Jan. 29, 2016); *St. Louis Grp. v. Metals & Additives Corp.*, 275 F.R.D. 236, 239–40 (S.D. Tex. 2011).

To analyze the existence of good cause, “a court must examine the discovery request ‘on the entirety of the record to date and the reasonableness of the request in light of all the surrounding circumstances.’” *Huawei*, 2018 WL 10127086, at *1 (quoting *St. Louis Group*, 275 F.R.D. at 239). In a good-cause analysis, the court weighs five factors: (1) whether the plaintiff has made a *prima facie* case of actionable harm; (2) the specificity of the discovery request; (3) the absence of alternative means to obtain the subpoenaed information; (4) whether there is a central need for the subpoenaed information to advance the claim; and (5) the user’s expectation of privacy. *Combat Zone*, 2012 WL 6684711, at *1 (citing *Well Go USA, Inc. v. Unknown Participants in Filesharing Swarm*, No. 4:12-CV-00963, 2012 WL 4387420, at *1 (S.D. Tex. Sept. 25. 2012)).

Specifically, when “a party seeks a subpoena for identifying information of anonymous Internet users . . . ‘the court must also balance the need for disclosure against the defendant’s expectation of privacy.’” *Ensor*, 2019 WL 4648486, at *2 (quoting *Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe*, SA-19-CV-00601, 2019 WL 3884159, at *1 (W.D. Tex. Aug. 16, 2019)). The court, when determining whether to authorize early discovery, enjoys “broad discretion to tailor discovery narrowly and to dictate the sequence of discovery.” *Arista Records LLC v. Does 1–19*, 551 F.Supp.2d 1, 6 (D.D.C. 2008) (quoting *Crawford-El v. Britton*, 523 U.S. 574, 598, 118 S.Ct. 1584, 140 L.Ed.2d 759 (1998)).

III. DISCUSSION

The Court concludes that Strike 3 has demonstrated good cause and thus is entitled to limited early discovery for the purpose of identifying the unknown defendants.

A. Strike 3 Has Made a *Prima Facie* Case of Actionable Harm.

The Copyright Act gives a copyright owner “the exclusive right to reproduce the copyrighted work and display it publicly.” *BWP Media USA, Inc. v. T & S Software Assocs., Inc.*, 852 F.3d 436, 438 (5th Cir. 2017) (quoting 17 U.S.C. § 106(1), (5)) (cleaned up). “Anyone who violates any of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner as provided by section 106 is an infringer. *Id.* (quoting 17 U.S.C. § 501(a)) (cleaned up). Thus, generally, a plaintiff must prove two elements to establish copyright infringement: (1) the plaintiff’s ownership of a valid copyright; and (2) the defendant’s copying of constituent elements of the work that are original. *Id.* (citing *Feist Publ’ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361, 111 S.Ct. 1282, 113 L.Ed.2d 358 (1991)).

Strike 3 alleges that it is the owner of the copyright being infringed and that the John Does have reproduced or distributed the copyrighted work without Strike 3’s authorization using internet accounts identifiable by IP addresses. In support of these allegations, Strike 3 has presented affidavit testimony setting forth that Strike 3 owns the copyright at issue and that copyrighted works were uploaded or downloaded via the alleged IP addresses. *See, e.g.*, (No. 4:22-CV-155, Dkt. #4-1). Thus, Strike 3 has established a *prima facie* copyright-infringement claim, and this

factor weighs in favor of granting its motions for leave to serve third-party subpoenas.

*See FUNimation Ent. v. Does, 1 – 1,427, No. 2:11-CV-269, 2012 WL 12897376, at *2 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 16, 2012); Combat Zone, 2012 WL 6684711, at *2.*

B. Strike 3’s Discovery Requests are Specific.

From the ISPs, Strike 3 seeks only the John Does’ contact information—the legal names and physical addresses of each John Doe—so that Strike 3 can properly serve them. Strike 3’s “discovery request is sufficiently specific to establish a reasonable likelihood that the discovery request would lead to identifying information that would make possible service upon particular defendants who could be sued in federal court.” *FUNimation*, 2012 WL 12897376, at *2. Thus, this factor also weighs in favor of granting Strike 3’s motions. *See Combat Zone*, 2012 WL 6684711, at *2 (holding that, where the subpoena sought only the name, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, and media access control addresses of the unidentified defendant, the discovery request was sufficiently “specific”).

C. Strike 3 Has No Alternative Means to Obtain the Subpoenaed Information and Strike 3 Has a Central Need for the Information.

Strike 3 has already taken considerable steps on its own to uncover the John Does’ IP addresses, which Strike 3 was successful in obtaining. But Strike 3 has established that discovering the John Does’ legal names and physical addresses is not feasible without non-party subpoenas to the ISPs. *See Combat Zone*, 2012 WL 6684711, at *2 (finding that “without this Order . . . there does not seem to be any way for [Plaintiff] to identify the Defendants and, thus, to properly serve them”). Without the John Does’ names and addresses, Strike 3 will be unable to serve the

John Does, making this information critical to the litigation. *FUNimation*, 2012 WL 12897376, at *2. Thus, the alternative-means and central-needs factors also weigh in favor of granting Strike 3's motion.

E. Defendants' Privacy Interests will be Adequately Protected.

Finally, the Court considers the privacy interests at stake and the implications of these interests on Strike 3's requests for leave to issue subpoenas. Courts have held that “[i]nternet subscribers do not have an expectation of privacy in their subscriber information as they already have conveyed such information to their Internet Service Providers.” *West Bay One, Inc. v. Does 1–1,653*, 270 F.R.D 13, 15 (D.D.C. 2010) (citing, among others, *Guest v. Leis*, 255 F.3d 325, 335–36 (6th Cir. 2001) (“Individuals generally lose a reasonable expectation of privacy in their information once they reveal it to third parties.”)). Because the scope of Strike 3’s requested subpoenas is specific to names and physical addresses, and because the Court simultaneously enters a protective order, Defendants’ privacy interests will be adequately protected. Therefore, the privacy-interests factor also favors granting Strike 3’s motion as to the ISP subpoenas.

* * *

Based on the entirety of the record to date and the reasonableness of the request in light of all the surrounding circumstances, and considering the good-cause factors above, the Court concludes that Strike 3 has shown good cause to support the granting of its motions. *Huawei*, 2018 WL 10127086, at *1 (quoting *St. Louis Group*, 275 F.R.D. at 239); *Combat Zone*, 2012 WL 6684711, at *1 (citing *Well Go USA*, 2012 WL 4387420, at *1).

IV. SCOPE OF SUBPOENAS

In balancing the need for disclosure of identifying information of anonymous internet users against the defendants' expectation of privacy, a subpoena must be specific and adequately protect the defendants' privacy interests. *Well Go USA*, 2012 WL 4387420, at *2. "Courts typically include a protective order to allow a defendant the opportunity to contest the subpoena, thereby protecting the user's expectation of privacy." *Ensor*, 2019 WL 464846, at *3 (citations omitted).

Strike 3's request that the ISP subpoenas seek only the names and physical addresses of the John Doe Defendants is sufficiently narrow and specific to adequately protect the Defendants' privacy interests when combined with an appropriate protective order. *See Combat Zone Corp. v. Does 1–5*, No. 3:12-CV-4005, 2012 WL 5289736, at *1 (N.D. Tex. Oct. 26, 2012) (granting leave to subpoena the names, addresses, telephone numbers, email addresses, and media access control addresses of Doe defendants); *see also Ensor*, 2019 WL 4648486, at *4 (explaining that the discovery sought from website operators was "narrowly tailored to the extent that it [sought] the anonymous Internet user's name, physical address, and IP address" but that the plaintiff's request for "any other information" relating to each anonymous user was not narrowly tailored and was acceptable "only to the extent it [sought] other contact information, i.e., the user's email address"). The Court interprets the scope of Strike 3's discovery requests as being limited to this specific contact information.

V. CONCLUSION AND PROTECTIVE ORDER

For all these reasons, the Court **GRANTS** each of Strike 3's motions for leave to serve third-party subpoenas. (No. 4:22-CV-155, Dkt. #4); (No. 4:22-CV-156, Dkt. #4); (No. 4:22-CV-157, Dkt. #4); (No. 4:22-CV-158, Dkt. #4); (No. 4:22-CV-159, Dkt. #4); (No. 4:22-CV-162, Dkt. #5); (No. 4:22-CV-163, Dkt. #5); (No. 4:22-CV-164, Dkt. #5); (No. 4:22-CV-165, Dkt. #5); (No. 4:22-CV-166, Dkt. #4); (No. 4:22-CV-167, Dkt. #4).

The Court also enters the following Protective Order *sua sponte* to protect the respective interests of the parties and non-parties and to facilitate the progress of disclosure and discovery in this case. It is therefore **ORDERED** that:

1. Strike 3 may immediately serve Rule 45 subpoenas to AT&T U-verse, AT&T Internet Services, Spectrum, and Frontier Communications (“ISPs”), which will be limited to the name, IP address, and physical address of the John Doe Defendants currently identifiable only by IP address. A copy of this Order must be attached to each subpoena.
2. Each ISP will have **twenty days** from the date of service of the Rule 45 subpoena to serve the identified Defendants with copies of the subpoena and this Order. Each ISP may serve the Defendants using reasonable means, including by email or written notice sent to the Defendants’ last known addresses.
3. The Defendants will each have **thirty days** from the date of service of the Rule 45 subpoena and this Order to file any motions with the Court contesting the subpoena as well as any request to litigate this subpoena

anonymously. No ISP may turn over a Defendant's identifying information before such thirty-day period has lapsed. Further, if a Defendant or ISP files a motion to quash or modify the subpoena, the ISP may not turn over any information to Strike 3 until the Court rules on that motion. A Defendant or ISP who moves to quash or modify, or to proceed anonymously, must immediately notify all ISPs so that the ISPs are on notice not to release any of the other Defendants' identifying information until the Court rules on that motion.

4. If the thirty-day period expires without any motion contesting the subpoena, the ISPs will have **ten days** thereafter to produce the subpoenaed information to Strike 3.
5. Each ISP must take reasonable steps to preserve the subpoenaed information pending the resolution of any timely filed motion to quash. Any ISP may file a motion to raise any undue burden caused by this preservation obligation.
6. Any information ultimately disclosed to Strike 3 in response to a Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Strike 3 only for the purpose of protecting its rights as asserted in its Complaint. The information disclosed may only be used by Strike 3 in this litigation and may not be disclosed other than to counsel for the parties.

So ORDERED and SIGNED this 18th day of March, 2022.



SEAN D. JORDAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE